

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**HISTORIC Carnegie HallAND/OR COMMON Carnegie Hall**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Morgan State University, Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☒ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**NAME Morgan State University

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

B-1407

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Carnegie Hall is located at the east end of the main quadrangle at Morgan State University, Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes, Baltimore. The three story, gable roofed building is built of stone quarried on the site, and in its south corner of the west facade is a cornerstone which reads "Morgan College, 1919". Carnegie Hall is designed in the Georgian Revival style of the period, and retains much of its original exterior appearance, with parapet chimneys at each gable end, a cupola, and modillion cornice, and beltcourses, all typical elements of the style. Georgian influence is especially clear in the principal (west) facade, which has a symmetrical composition with a slightly projecting central pedimented pavilion flanked on each side by three bays of windows on each story. The central pavilion contains on the first floor a semicircular arched doorway with fanlight and sidelights, edged with darker stone dressing in its voussairs. Above the doorway, the second story holds a large Palladian window. In the third floor are low windows with a cartouche in the center. First and second story windows are rectangular, 12/12 sash, with dark stone lintels; basement and third floor windows are lower in height but of the same width.

The building is flanked on the north and the south by modern one story wings which connect the structure to neighboring buildings, including Spencer Hall on the south. These first floor wings obscure all but the westernmost bay of the four bay wide first floor of both gable ends. Fenestration follows that on the principal facade, except for a window lighting the stairway between the first and second floors. The third floor differs from the principal facade in its four round arched windows with stone dressing like that on the main entrance. The two inner arched windows are full height, while the end windows are smaller. The east facade faces a courtyard formed by neighboring buildings; this facade contains a full basement and windows like those on the first and second floors of the main facade. There is no central projecting pavilion on this facade.

The interior of the building is organized by a central hallway which runs the length of the building, with a stairway at each end. Small offices and classrooms line the hallways on each floor. The interior appears to be in need of some repair and maintenance; damaged paint and plaster is visible in the hallways.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1919

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Edward L. Tilton, architect

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Carnegie Hall, located on the Morgan State University Campus in northeast Baltimore, was built in 1919, and is significant in two areas, education and architecture. Its primary significance lies in its historical associations with black higher education, as the first new building constructed on the new campus of the then Morgan College. Morgan, a long established black educational institution, was founded in 1867 as the Centenary Biblical Institute, for the training of black Methodist ministers. In 1890, it became Morgan College, named after donor Dr. Lyttleton Morgan, with a program in teacher training. In 1939, it was bought by the state and became part of the state educational system, and was known as Morgan State College. In 1975 it became Morgan State University. Originally located in west Baltimore, in 1917 the college acquired a new site in northeast Baltimore. Although this site contained a few houses and barns which were converted to college use, Carnegie Hall was the first new college building to be constructed on the site, and for many years it housed the college's administrative offices, library, classrooms, and laboratories. The building marked the culmination of twelve years of fund raising efforts by the college, and was made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York which were matched by funds raised by the college.

Secondly, Carnegie Hall is architecturally significant as a well designed Georgian Revival building reflecting stylistic influences of its period, and was probably designed by a prominent New York City architect, Edward L. Tilton, who was commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation to prepare plans for Morgan's new building. Tilton, who designed other Carnegie funded buildings, specialized in the design of libraries, educational buildings, and other public structures. Perhaps his most notable commission was the U.S. Immigration Station at Ellis Island (with his partner William Boring), which won a Gold Medal Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900. In Maryland, Tilton designed the Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit; the Welch Library at the Johns Hopkins Medical School; and with his later partner Alfred Githens, served as consultant to the Enoch Pratt Free Library building designed by Clyde and Fritz. Carnegie Hall contains many features typical of the Georgian Revival, such as its symmetrical composition with central projecting pedimented pavilion, Palladian window, semi-circular fanlight and sidelights on its entrance, modillion cornice, parapet gable, and cupola. Located in a prominent position at the east end of the main quadrangle, Carnegie Hall is an important visual element in the campus landscape, and its stone, Georgian Revival style design influenced the design of many of Morgan's later buildings.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Davis Room, Soper Library, Morgan State University; clippings files, "MSU-Buildings";  
 MSU yearbook (1976 Commemorative edition) Promethean; Morgan memorabilia.  
 Wilson, Edward N., The History of Morgan State College, N.Y. 1975.  
 Withey, Henry F., Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased), Los Angeles, 1970.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Peggy Bruns Weissman

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

February 1981

STREET & NUMBER

Shaw House, 21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

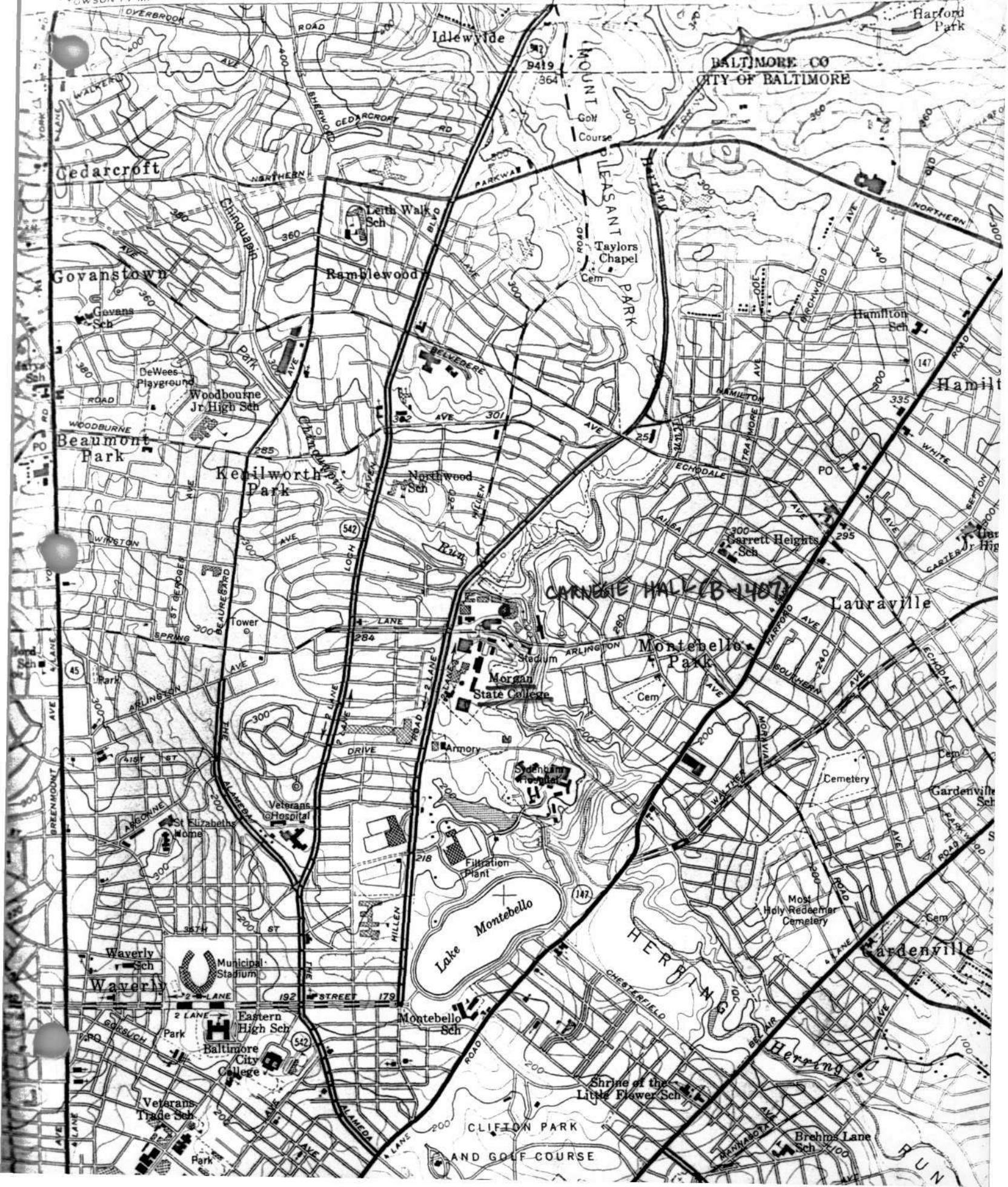
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
 (301) 267-1438



BALTIMORE EAST QUAD

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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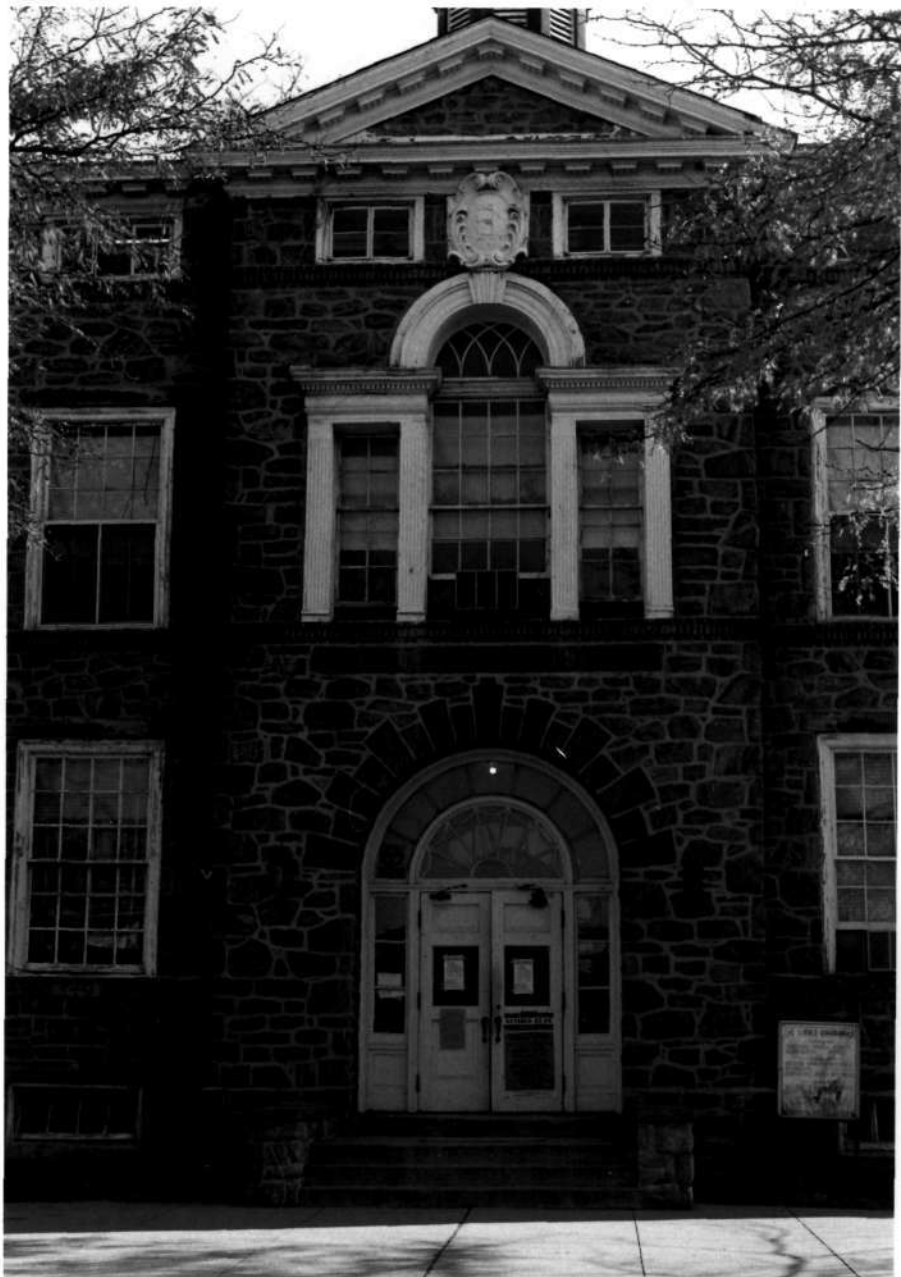


Carnegie Hall  
Morgan State University  
Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes  
Baltimore, MD

B-1407

West facade

Peggy Bruns Weissman, MHT : November 1980.



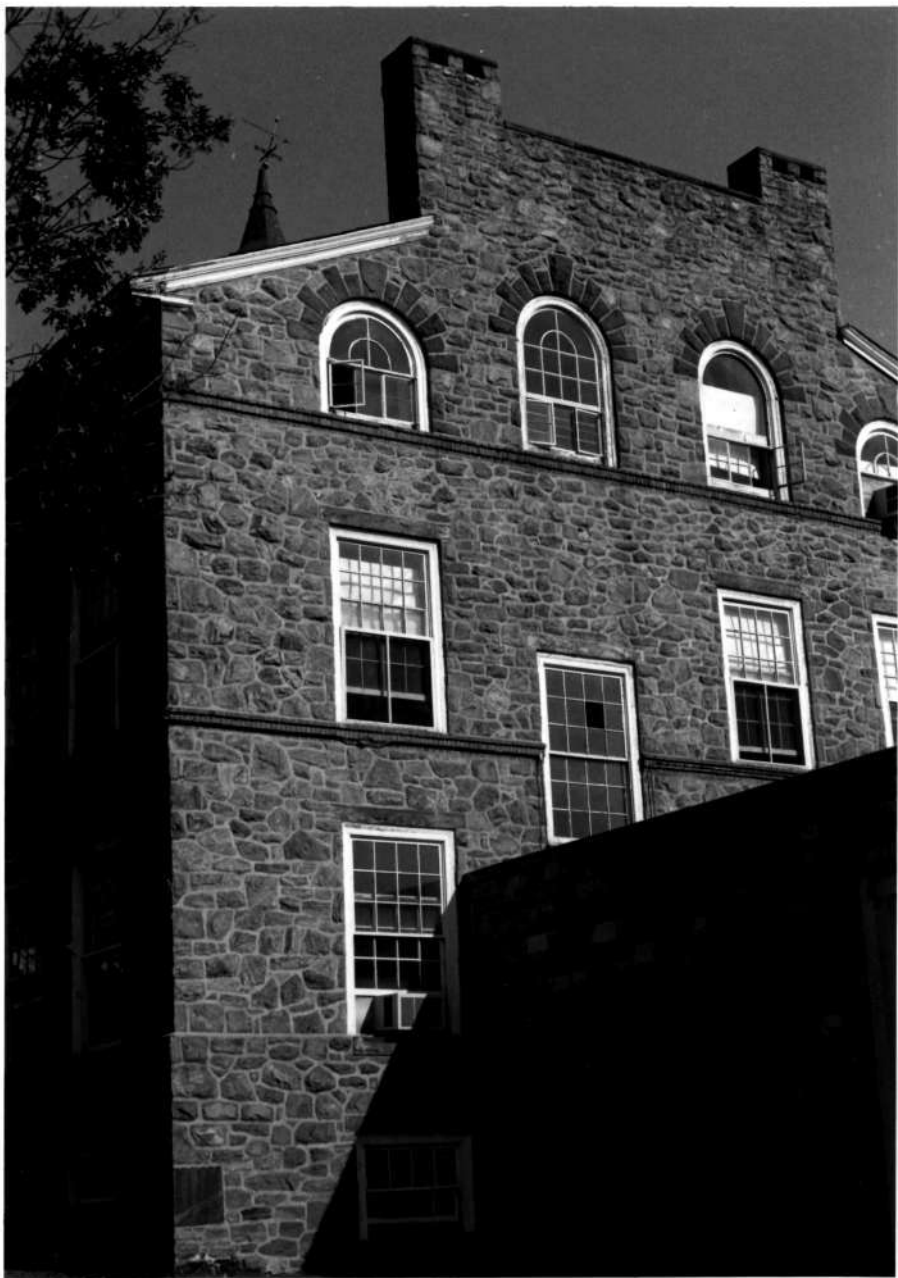


Carnegie Hall, Morgan State University  
Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes  
Baltimore, MD

B-1407

West facade:entrance detail

Peggy Bruns Weissman, MHT November 1980



Carnegie Hall, Morgan State University  
Cold Spring and Hillen Lanes  
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South gable end

Peggy Bruns Weissman, MHT November 1980